

URBAN DISTRICT OF AUDENSHAW

# REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH OF AUDENSHAW  
1957



HAZEL I. ASHFORD. M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*(Including the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector)*



URBAN DISTRICT OF AUDENSHAW

# REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH OF AUDENSHAW  
1957



HAZEL I. ASHFORD. M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*(Including the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector)*

U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   O F   A U D E N S H A W.

---

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957 - 58.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR W. BARNES, C.C.

Members:

COUNCILLOR A.H. ROTHWELL, J.P.

" J.E. SMETHURST.

" J.B. MIDGLEY.

" MRS. L. BARNES, J.P.

" W. BROWN.

" A. HEWITT, J.P.

" J. EDWARDS, J.P.

" R. BARSTOW.

" J. FRASER.

" T.J. CALDWELL.

" N. SMITH.

---

S t a f f.

Medical Officer of Health:

HAZEL I. ASHFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat and Foods Inspector:

W.E. POLLITT, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D.D. JAGGER, M.A.P.H.I.  
(Resigned - 19.9.1957).

Clerk: W.K. GUDGER.

Typist: MRS. E. MIDDLETON.

# S T A T I S T I C A L.

---

The following are the General Statistics for the year 1957 :-

Area of District, in acres	...	...	1,241
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	12,650
Estimated Population at the middle of 1957 supplied by the Registrar General	...	...	12,480
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1951)	...	...	4,221
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1957, in accordance with the Rate Books	...	...	4,320
Rateable Value	...	...	£149,335
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£620

# V I T A L      S T A T I S T I C S.

<u>BIRTHS:</u>				<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live Births -	Legitimate	...		92	69	161
	Illegitimate	...		1	3	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				93	72	165
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Stillbirths -	Legitimate	...		1	2	3
	Illegitimate	...		-	-	-
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				1	2	3
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				...	...	13.2
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				...	...	13.6
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births				...	...	18

<u>DEATHS:</u>				<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Deaths	...	...		82	93	175
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Death Rates per 1,000 estimated resident population mid-1957 :-						
	Crude	...		...	...	14.0
	Adjusted	...		...	...	15.6

## MATERNAL MORTALITY:

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion Nil

## DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE:

				<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Legitimate	...	...		2	3	5
Illegitimate	...	...		-	-	-
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				2	3	5
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	30
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			30
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	--

### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY:

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :-

			<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	-	-	-
			-	-	-
			2	2	4
			=	=	=

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS: 24

---

DEATHS FROM CANCER (all ages)	...	...	22
DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages)	...	...	-
DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	...	...	-
DEATHS FROM GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA		...	-

### TABLES:

Tables 1, 2 and 3 give a comparison of the birth and death rates with previous years.

Table 4 classifies the deaths under certain heads.

Tables 5 and 6 classify and compare the deaths in certain diseases during the last 10 years.

Table 7 classifies the deaths of infants under 1 year of age.



TABLE  
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS PER

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 <b>total births</b>
YEAR 1957	165	* 13.2	175	* 14.0	3	18
" 1956	152	12.1	158	12.6	4	26
" 1955	146	11.7	159	12.8	2	14
" 1954	139	11.1	127	10.2	5	35
" 1953	149	11.9	158	12.7	4	26
" 1952	155	12.3	170	13.4	4	25
Average 5 years 1952 - 1956	-	11.8	-	12.3	-	25

\* Adjusted (live birth rate comparability factor 1.03) =  
(death rate comparability factor 1.11) =



NO. 1.

1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
		Total		Neo-natal	
No. of deaths registered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	No. of deaths registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births
-	-	5	30	4	24
-	-	6	39	5	33
-	-	6	41	5	34
-	-	3	22	2	14
-	-	5	34	2	13
-	-	5	32	3	19
-	-	-	34	-	23

13.6 per 1,000.

15.6 per 1,000.

T A B L E   N O.   2.

COMPARISON OF LOCAL BIRTH AND DEATH RATES  
WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year	Population	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
		Local	England and Wales	Local	England and Wales
1947	12,340	18.40	20.50	12.60	12.00
1948	12,650	15.30	17.90	11.80	10.80
1949	12,730	14.40	16.70	12.60	11.70
1950	12,620	13.60	15.80	12.50	11.60
1951	12,590	13.70	15.50	13.00	12.50
1952	12,650	12.30	15.30	13.40	11.30
1953	12,490	11.90	15.50	12.70	11.40
1954	12,480	11.10	15.20	10.20	11.30
1955	12,440	11.70	15.00	12.80	11.70
1956	12,530	12.10	15.70	12.60	11.70
Average of 10 years		13.45	16.31	12.42	11.60
1957	12,480	13.20	16.10	14.00	11.50

T A B L E   N O.   3.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Births Local	Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Births England and Wales
1947	14	61	41
1948	8	41	34
1949	6	33	32
1950	2	12	29.8
1951	4	23	29.6
1952	5	32	27.6
1953	5	34	26.8
1954	3	22	25.5
1955	6	41	24.9
1956	6	39	23.8
Average of 10 years		33.8	29.5
1957	5	30	23

T A B L E   N O.   4.

CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING 1957.

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis; respiratory ...	2	2	4
Tuberculosis, other ...	-	-	-
Syphilitic diseases ...	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections ...	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	2	2
"          "          lung, bronchus	3	2	5
"          "          breast ...	-	6	6
"          "          uterus ...	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	4	5	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	-	-	-
Diabetes ...	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	22	30
Coronary disease, angina ...	16	10	26
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other heart disease ...	17	18	35
Other circulatory disease ...	4	6	10
Influenza ...	1	-	1
Pneumonia ...	2	3	5
Bronchitis ...	6	1	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	4	1	5
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-	1
Pregnancy, child birth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations ...	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	9	15
Motor-vehicle accidents ...	1	1	2
All other accidents ...	-	2	2
Suicide ...	2	-	2
Homicide and operations of war...	-	-	-
<u>ALL CAUSES:</u> ...	82	93	175

T A B L E   N O.   5.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES  
DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Disease	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	4	1	3	1	2	5	3	6	6	4
Cancer	22	27	22	27	29	35	29	35	20	22
Influenza	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-
Pneumonia	5	5	5	4	4	2	2	4	7	2
Bronchitis	7	15	19	6	12	9	17	12	12	15
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-

T A B L E   N O.   6.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.

<u>Year:</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u> <u>Estimated Population:</u>
1947	0.40
1948	0.31
1949	0.47
1950	0.40
1951	0.23
1952	0.40
1953	0.16
1954	Nil
1955	0.24
1956	0.08
Average of ten years	0.27
1957	0.32

T A B L E   N O .   7 .

---

INFANT MORTALITY 1957.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	3 months
Congenital Malformations.	1	-	-
Atalectasis.	1	-	-
Kernicterus.	-	1	-
Broncho--pneumonia.	-	-	1
Staphylococcal Septicaemia.	-	1	-
<u>T O T A L</u> :-	2	2	1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

An outbreak of Impetigo occurred in the Day Nursery, which necessitated the taking of 69 specimens for laboratory examination.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 77 notifications of Measles, but a decrease in the number of notifications of Scarlet Fever by six cases and of Whooping Cough by five cases.

There were twelve confirmed cases of Sonne Dysentery; three members of one family; two members of each of two families and five individual cases.

It is again most gratifying to note that no cases of Diphtheria have been notified since 1948, and no deaths have occurred as a result of this disease since 1945.

Where suitable isolation and nursing facilities have existed, arrangements have been made for the home nursing of Scarlet Fever cases.

Six patients were admitted to hospital, the causal diseases and hospitals being as under :-

	General Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Monsall I.D. Hospital, Manchester.
Meningococcal Infection	1	1 *
Erysipelas	-	1 *
Enteritis	-	1 *
Dysentery	-	1
Puerperal Sepsis	-	1

\* Not confirmed.



T A B L E   N O.   8.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Deaths during 1957.

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 55	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
TOTALS ...	4	3	-	1	2	2	-	-

No evidence has been forthcoming of persons suffering from active tuberculosis carrying on employment in the milk production or distribution trades, and no compulsion was necessitated in the removal to hospital of any tuberculosis person.

Disinfection was arranged where necessary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS.

The number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1957, was as follows :-

Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total cases		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
45	27	72	5	6	11	50	33	83



## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens were dealt with at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Two hundred and fifty-eight specimens were examined, as detailed hereunder :-

<u>Nature of Examination:</u>	<u>No. of Specimens:</u>
Typhoid, Salmonella and Dysentery Groups of Organisms	183
Diphtheria                   ...	5
Impetigo                   ...	69
Tuberculosis               ...	1

The kind assistance and advice given by Dr. Parker and his staff at the Laboratory during the year, was greatly appreciated.

T A B L E N O. 9.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1957.  
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases all ages	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	Total Deaths	Total Cases removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	6	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (excluding Rubella)	84	1	7	10	10	12	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	21	-	3	2	3	3	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenza)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	12	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	5	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TOTALS:</u>	127	2	11	13	14	15	60	3	1	7	1	-	-	3

## HOSPITALS.

There being no hospitals within the district, facilities are provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board as follows :-

- (a) General Medical and Surgical cases are treated at hospitals situated in the Municipal Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne; City of Manchester and County Borough of Stockport.
- (b) Infectious Disease :-  
Hyde Isolation Hospital; Westhulme Infectious Diseases Hospital; Monsall Infectious Diseases Hospital, Manchester.
- (c) Tuberculosis :-  
Home visits, chest clinic and sanatorium treatment are provided for all known cases.
- (d) Maternity :-  
Cases are admitted to Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council is the Local Health Authority for the area and, through the medium of Divisional Health Committee No. 17, of which Audenshaw is a constituent district, provides the following services :-

- 1. Maternity and Child Welfare.
- 2. School Medical Services.
- 3. Day Nurseries.
- 4. Midwifery.
- 5. Health Visiting.
- 6. Home Nursing.
- 7. Domestic Help.
- 8. Vaccination and Immunisation.
- 9. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.
- 10. Mental Health.
- 11. Ambulance Services.
- 12. Health Education and Propaganda.

The Divisional Medical Officer locally responsible for the above services is :-

Dr. Alan S. Simpson, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,  
Divisional Health Committee No. 17,  
Divisional Health Offices,  
St. Michael's Square,  
Ashton-under-Lyne.

Public Health Department,  
Ryecroft Hall,  
AUDENSHAW.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1957.

The report is compiled on similar lines to that of the previous year, giving statistics where possible, and a brief summary on the various sections of the Department's work.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee; to Dr. H.I. Ashford; to my Fellow Officers and to the Staff and Employees, for their help and support throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM E. POLLITT.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

---

### WATER SUPPLY:

Water for the district is supplied by the Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Water Board, with the exception of two Council houses situated on the Denton/Audenshaw boundary and two Lodge houses at the Manchester Water Undertaking's reservoirs.

All the water supplied to the district is subject to gravity and pressure filtration and subsequent sterilisation.

During the year three water samples were taken, and the results were as follows :-

No. taken	Results		
	Excellent	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3	2	-	1

In addition to the above-mentioned water samples, further samples were taken by the supplying authority, the results of these samples are given below :-

	Total	Excellent	Satisfactory
Chemical	1	-	1
Bacteriological	24	24	-

During the year one complaint of a poor water supply; two complaints regarding percolation of water into premises, two complaints regarding burst water pipes and one concerning defective fittings were referred to the Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Water Board for action.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE:

The main sewers for the district vary in diameter from nine to thirty-six inches, with overflows arranged to discharge to natural water courses. The outfall sewer for the greater part of the district crosses the River Tame to discharge to the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewerage Board's Disposal Works in Dukinfield.

The Fairfield Area is connected to the main sewers of the Manchester Corporation.

The small housing estate at Birch Grove, which is situated on low lying land, is dealt with by means of a privately-owned sewage pump. This pump has from time to time given rise to



serious trouble and the Local Authority served notice on the owners of all the properties concerned, under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. No appeals were made within the specified period, and after consultation the owners of the sewage pump have agreed to provide suitable and sufficient sewage pumping arrangements.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:

The closet accommodation existing within the district at the 31st December, 1957, may be categorised as follows :-

Pail closets	...	...	7
Waste-water closets	...	1,117	
Modern water closets	...	3,562	

The seven pail closets are situated as follows :-

Four at a block of cottages which are over 200 years old, and which are to be demolished under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957.

Two at business premises on low lying land, and one at an isolated farm-house not within easy reach of the sewer.

These pail closets are emptied weekly.

There were seventy-eight conversions of waste-water closets carried out by owners during the year. This gave an increase of 50 over the previous year. This increase is due to the Council's decision to offer a grant of £10 towards the cost of conversion of waste-water closets.

Below is a table of conversions carried out in the last 10 years :-

<u>Year:</u>	<u>Closets converted:</u>
1947	4
1948	3
1949	8
1950	10
1951	10
1952	11
1953	10
1954	12
1955	32
1956	28
<hr/>	
1957	78

The Local Authority decided to include in the estimates each year the sum of £500 which represents 50 grants towards

the cost of conversion of waste-water closets. There were, however, more than 50 applications and the Council agreed to pay grants to all applicants who qualified.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### SCAVENGING:

The main roads within the district are swept by means of a Lewin sweeper/collector vehicle, which is hired from the Urban District of Denton. Side and estate roads are swept by two street orderlies.

The cleansing of street gullies is carried out by the Surveyor's Department.

The roads within the district are classified as follows :-

2.41	miles	of	Class 1	roads.
1.54	"	"	"	2
0.90	"	"	"	3
9.25	"	"	unclassified	roads and streets.

### REFUSE COLLECTION:

The year under review has proved a most difficult one in the Department's endeavour to provide a seven-day collection of household refuse. This difficulty has in the main been due to the very high sick rate amongst the refuse collection personnel. The Asian 'flu epidemic of August, September and November followed by the severe winter, which meant extra duty during inclement weather for the staff, caused the Department to lose 2,422 man-hours over the year.

The Department acquired a new Shelvoke & Drewry side loader refuse collection vehicle to replace the Karrier Bantam vehicle which is 17 years old.

The fleet now comprises two Shelvoke & Drewry vehicles, one an "N" type and one a "W" type, with the Karrier Bantam held in reserve in the event of a mechanical breakdown.

## CLEANSING COSTS AND STATISTICS.

Total weight in tons of household refuse collected	3,086
Disposed of by controlled tipping ...	3,086
Number of loads of household refuse ...	1,907
Population ...	12,480
Weight in tons per 1,000 population ...	247.27
Number of houses and premises ...	4,563
Approximate number of dustbins emptied each cycle	4,973
Average length of haul - in miles ...	2



# REFUSE COLLECTION.

<u>Expenditure:</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
(a) Collection				6,835.	-.	7.			
(b) Dustbins				451.	1.	11.			
(c) Salvage				900.	10.	5.			
				<u>8,186.</u>	<u>12.</u>	<u>11.</u>			
<u>Income:</u>									
(a) Salvage	1,104.	12.	-.						
(b) Sale of dustbins	<u>492.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>1,597.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>1.</u>	6,589.	11.	10.
							(Net)		
Cost per ton collected				...			£2.	2.	8½.
Cost per 1,000 population				...			£528.	-.	3.

# REFUSE DISPOSAL.

<u>Expenditure:</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
(a) Disposal				1,197.	4.	3.			
<u>Income:</u>									
(a) Salvage	115.	19.	1.						
(b) Tipping charges	<u>31.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>-.</u>	<u>147.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>1.</u>	1,050.	3.	2.
							(Net)		
Cost per ton disposed				...			£-	6.	9½.
Cost per 1,000 population				...			£84.	2.	11.

# DUSTBIN STOCK -

Period 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.

<u>Item:</u>	<u>Quantity sold:</u>	<u>Cost to Local Authority:</u>	<u>Establishment Charges:</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
		<u>£.</u> <u>s.</u> <u>d.</u>	<u>£.</u> <u>s.</u> <u>d.</u>	<u>£.</u> <u>s.</u> <u>d.</u>
Dustbins	307	451. 1. 10½.	41. 7. 2½.	492. 9. 1.

Twelve dustbins were supplied in default of owners, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75, the costs of which were recoverable.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

-----

The tipping of refuse at the Shepley Road Tip was terminated, and the tip face was covered with a good layer of cinders. The access road was filled in, and tipping operations were transferred to the quarry of Messrs. J. & A. Jackson Ltd., off Guide Lane.

#### SALVAGE.

-----

The output of waste paper, 157 tons 16 cwts. was 2 tons 1 cwt. less than the previous year, and the income from this source was reduced to £1,104.12s.0d. showing a decrease on the previous year of £14.10s.6d.

I am pleased to say, however, that the income from other saleable materials such as carpets, sacks, light iron and non-ferrous metals was increased by £48.10s.8d. giving a total income from this source of £115.19s.1d. The total income from all sources was £1,220.11s.1d. which gave an increase over the year previous of £34.0s.2d.

#### WASTE SALVAGE STATISTICS.

-----

Materials	1956 - 1957	1957 - 1958	1956-1957			1957-1958		
	Tons	Tons	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	159.85	157.8	1,119.	2.	6.	1,104.	12.	-.
Ferrous Scrap	1.5	3.9	6.	5.	-.	22.	16.	3.
Non-Ferrous Scrap	.2	.3	13.	17.	6.	21.	4.	-.
Light Scrap & Tins	8.85	7.4	29.	3.	5.	29.	3.	10.
Textiles	2.35	5.35	18.	2.	6.	42.	15.	-.
<u>TOTALS:</u>	172.75	174.75	1,186.	10.	11.	1,220.	11.	1.



"LEWIN" SWEEPER COLLECTOR IN OPERATION.



REFUSE COLLECTION VEHICLES.



A LENGTH OF DRAINAGE UNDERGOING WATER TEST.

AUDENSHAW  
SMOKE CONTROL ORDER  
1957





## SNOW CLEARING.

The responsibility for snow clearing once again fell within the purview of the Health Department, and I should like to express my thanks to the men of all Departments without whose support the system would not operate.

The gritting of roads and snow clearing duties during working hours was carried out by the Highways Department personnel, under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. An after duty rota system was operated in conjunction with the Lancashire County Police, who contacted the Chief Public Health Inspector in the event of snowfalls or icing conditions during nightfall.

## PETROL ISSUES.

The issue of petrol to all Departments is the responsibility of the Health Department. I give below a list of petrol issues during the year :-

	<u>1.1.57 - 31.12.57</u> <u>Gallons:</u>
Public Health Department:-	
Refuse Collection Services ...	2,059
Highways Department:-	
General ...	546
Cemetery and Parks Department:-	
Cemetery ...	124
	<u>2,729</u>

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Clean Air Act 1956, part of which came into operation during the year, made provision for the making of Smoke Control Areas.

A report on this matter was compiled and the serious problem of atmospheric pollution within the district was attacked by declaring a portion of the district a **Smoke** Control Area.

This zone comprises 48 prefabricated bungalows, 38 traditional type Council houses and 18 old persons' bungalows, and includes land earmarked for the construction of future Council houses. No objections to the making of the Smoke Control Area were made, and we now await the Minister's confirmation which we are informed is assured.

The Council also included in its Building Byelaws the Model Byelaw relating to the installation of smokeless burning appliances in all newly-constructed houses.

The Local Authority is a Member of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, which maintains a sulphur dioxide recording apparatus in the grounds of Ryecroft Hall.

The results obtained are given in milligrams of sulphur dioxide per 100 square centimetres of exposed surface per day.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution - Joint Scheme No. 2  
Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide expressed in Milligrams.

MEAN RESULTS.

Ryecroft Hall, Audenshaw:

SUMMER		WINTER		YEAR	
1956	1957	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57
1.53	1.53	2.89	2.36	2.20	1.94

RESULTS FOR 1957.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.22	2.58	2.07	1.50	1.46	1.30	*	1.43	1.94	2.39	2.62	2.89

\* Cylinder damaged.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS.

During the year thirty-one houses were disinfested by means of D.D.T. liquid and Gammexane powder, for the eradication of cockroaches. No complaints were received and no houses were found to be infested with the bed bug.

The Department continued to sell to the public insecticides and disinfectants at cost price, plus a 5% establishment charge.



# RODENT CONTROL.

No serious nuisance was experienced from rodents and the routine treatment of the Local Authority's sewers was carried out. The results of these treatments are give below, together with the results for 1956 :-

	Manholes treated	Number of Manholes	
		Bait partly taken	Bait completely taken
April, 1957	340	47	7
" 1956	322	71	2
September, 1957	132	62	8
" 1956	184	43	1

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1958						
	Type of Property				Agricultural	
	Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All Other	(4) Total (1) (2) & (3)		
(i) Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	11	4,331	221	4,563	6	
(ii) Number of properties inspected as a result of :-						
(a) Notification ...	1	92	16	109	1	
(b) Survey under the Act ...	10	1,086	64	1,160	5	
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	-	12	-	12	-	
(iii) Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections ...	71	1,490	205	1,766	13	
(iv) Number of properties inspected - in Section (ii) - which were found to be infested by :-						
(a) Rats - Major ...	-	-	3	3	-	
Minor ...	7	61	4	72	1	
(b) Wice - Major ...	-	-	4	4	-	
Minor ...	7	263	20	290	1	
(v) Number of infested properties - in Section (iv) - treated by the Local Authority ...	7	263	20	290	1	
(vi) Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments ...	11	289	29	329	1	
(vii) Number of notices served - Treatment ...	-	-	1	1	-	
(viii) Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	-	1	-	1	-	

## S C H O O L S.

There are six schools within the district, and each school has an adequate water supply and a sufficient number of wash basins for the use of the school children and staff.

I am pleased to report that the trough closets at St. Stephen's School and Hooley Hill Primary School have now been converted to the more satisfactory pedestal wash-down type.

A complaint of bad lighting was received and acting on the instruction of the Medical Officer of Health, the lighting at the school was measured and compared with the standard of illumination prescribed in the Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1954.

A copy of the report which was submitted to the Education Authority, is given below. The whole of the lighting system was renewed.

"" St. Stephen's School, Audenshaw Road -  
General Lighting.

I report in accordance with your instructions, concerning the lighting at the above-mentioned school.

I visited the school on Wednesday, 28th November, 1956, in company with Mr. Gray and Mr. Lee of the North-Western Electricity Board, and with the permission of Mr. Woodward and the aid of a Light Meter measured the standard of lighting in the classrooms occupied by Classes 2 and 4.

At the commencement of the tests, the day was bright and there was a reasonable amount of penetrating sunlight, but during the tests, which commenced at 11.5 a.m. and were completed at 11.20 a.m., the weather conditions deteriorated to dull and stormy conditions, thus enabling the tests to be carried out at the best and worst conditions likely to be experienced.

The following results were obtained :-

Test 1: Class 4 (11 + mixed). Time 11.5 a.m. Wednesday 28/11/56.  
Readings taken at 1 = 8 foot candles.  
do. 2 = 4 do.  
do. 3 = 16 do.  
do. 4 = 10 do.  
do. 5 = 11 do.  
Weather conditions - bright sunlit day.  
Artificial lighting in use 4 - 100-watt lamps.

Test 2: Class 4

Readings taken at	1	=	4 foot candles.
do.	2	=	3 do.
do.	3	=	$6\frac{1}{2}$ do.
do.	4	=	$8\frac{1}{2}$ do.
do.	5	=	$7\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Weather conditions - bright sunlit day.  
Artificial lighting not in use.

Test 5: Class 4. Time 11.20 a.m.

Readings taken at	1	=	0 foot candles.
do.	2	=	0 do.
do.	3	=	6 do.
do.	4	=	0 do.
do.	5	=	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Weather conditions - dull stormy day.  
Artificial lighting not in use.  
No penetrating sunlight.

Test 3: Class 2 (7 - 8 Mixed). Time 11.10 a.m.

Readings taken at	1	=	4 foot candles.
do.	2	=	4 do.
do.	3	=	2 do.
do.	4	=	1 do.
do.	5	=	4 do.

Weather conditions - bright sunlit day.  
Artificial lighting not in use.

Test 4: Class 2. Time 11.15 a.m.

Readings taken at	1	=	9 foot candles.
do.	2	=	6 do.
do.	3	=	7 do.
do.	4	=	5 do.
do.	5	=	$8\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Weather conditions - bright sunlit day.  
Artificial lights in use 4 - 100-watt lamps.

The standard of illumination to be maintained in rooms used for teaching is laid down in the Standards for School Premises Regulation 1954 and shall be 10 foot candles.

All the above-mentioned readings were taken at desk level within the working area of the classrooms, and only in the classroom occupied by Class 4 were readings of this standard found and only in 3 readings out of 5.

From the readings obtained, it would appear that the standard of illumination in this school falls far below the standard laid down by the Regulations. ""



A complaint was also received concerning ventilation of classrooms; ventilation tests were taken; a report compiled and submitted to the Divisional Medical Officer of Health. A copy of this report is given below; new ventilating turrets have been fitted :-

" " "

St. Stephen's School, Audenshaw.

In compliance with your instructions concerning the ventilation at the above-mentioned school, I visited the premises on Friday, the 22nd November, 1957.

Three classrooms were measured; Kata thermometer readings were taken, and the position, sizes and number of air inlets and outlets were noted and used in the following tests and calculations :-

Classroom No. 1:

Number of pupils 24.

" " air outlets 3 @ 1 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft.

" " air inlets 2 @ 1 ft. 2 ins. x 9 ins.

" " air inlets 1 @ 1 ft. 6 ins. x 9 ins.

Temperature of the air inside the room 61°F.

" " " " outside " " 40°F.

Height of the outlet above the inlet is 14 ft.

Size of the classroom is 708 sq. ft.

Height of the classroom is 22 ft.

The cubic capacity of the classroom, ignoring all height above 12 ft. for the purpose of ventilation calculations = 8,496 cu.ft.

Dry Kata Thermometer Readings:

1st reading - time in seconds cooling 69.5

2nd " - " " " " 64.5

3rd " - " " " " " 79.0

4th " - " " " " " 76.0

The average time in cooling, ignoring the first reading was 73.16 secs.

Kata factor  $477 \div 73.16 = 6.519$

Therefore, the cooling power of the air was 6.52.

The cooling power ascertained by means of the special chart gives a reading of 6.5, which is satisfactory.

An estimate of the amount of air entering the room under the conditions existing at the time of inspection was made by means of the following formula :-

$$V = 8.02 \sqrt{\frac{H (T_1 - T_2)}{460 + T_2}}$$

where  $V$  = velocity in feet per second.

$$8.02 = \sqrt{2 G.}$$

$H$  = height of outlet over inlet.

$T_1$  = temperature of air inside the room.

$T_2$  = " " " outside " "

460 = absolute temperature fahrenheit.

$$\text{then } V = 8.02 \sqrt{14 \frac{(61 - 40)}{460 + 40}} =$$

$$V = 8.02 \sqrt{14 \times \frac{21}{500}} =$$

$$V = 8.02 \sqrt{.5879} =$$

$$V = 8.02 \times .7667$$

$$V = 6.149 \text{ ft. per second or}$$

Velocity of the air entering the room =  
22,140 ft. per hour.

Volume of air entering the room per hour =

$$22,140 \times 1.5 \times 3 =$$

$$99,610 \text{ cubic ft. per hour. Allowing for}$$

$$50\% \text{ loss due to friction etc.} =$$

$$\underline{49,805 \text{ cubic ft. per hour.}}$$

The amount of air to be provided for the room in order to comply with the Standards for School Premises Regulations 1954, is calculated as follows :-

Cubic capacity of the room  $\div$  number of persons in the room.

$$\frac{8,496 \text{ cu. ft.}}{25} = 340 \text{ cu. ft. per person.}$$

Where the cubic space per person is :-

300 cu. ft. the amount of fresh air per person per hour should be 720 cu. ft.

400 cu. ft. the amount of fresh air per person per hour should be 600 cu. ft.

Therefore if a figure between 600 and 720 be taken, this will give 648 cu. ft. per person per hour.

Then the amount of fresh air required per hour is  $648 \times 25 = 16,200$  cu. ft. per hour or 6 air changes, whichever is the less.

$$6 \text{ air changes} = 8,496 \times 6 = 50,976 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

The amount of fresh air required in this case to comply with the regulations is 16,200 cu. ft. per hour; the estimated amount entering the room was 49,805 cu. ft. and is sufficient.

Classroom No. 2:

Number of pupils 37.

Temperature of air inside the room  $61^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

" " " outside " "  $40^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

Number of air outlets 2; one closed, one open 40% only  
1 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft.

Number of air inlets 2 at 2 ft. x 8 ins.

" " " " 2 at 2 ft. x 1 ft.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins.

The height of the outlets above the inlets is 14 ft.

Size of classroom 20 ft. x 24 ft. = 480 sq. ft.

Height of room 22 ft.

Cubic capacity of room ignoring all height above 12 ft.  
for the purpose of ventilation calculations = 5,760 cu. ft.

Dry Kata Thermometer Readings:

1st reading - time in seconds cooling 77 seconds.

2nd " - " " " " 79 "

3rd " - " " " " 81 "

4th " - " " " " 81.5 "

The average time in cooling, ignoring the first reading was 80.5 seconds.

Kata factor  $477 \div 80.5 = 5.9$

By means of the special chart the cooling power was 5.5.

The cooling power of the air in winter should be not less than 6.

Estimate of the amount of air entering the room under the conditions existing at the time of inspection was as follows :-

$$V = 8.02 \sqrt{14 \frac{(61 - 40)}{460 + 40}} = 22,140 \text{ cu. ft. per hour.}$$

Volume of air passing into the room per hour =

22,140 cu. ft. per hour x .6 sq. ft. (one outlet only at 40%)

13,280 cu. ft. less 50% due to friction =

6,640 cu. ft. per hour.

The amount required by the regulations is as follows :-

$5,760 \text{ cu. ft.} \div 38 = 152 \text{ cu. ft. per person.}$

Where the cubic space per person is 180 cu. ft. (there are no figures given for less than 180 cu. ft.) the amount of fresh air per person per hour shall be 1,100 cu. ft.



Then  $1,100 \times 38 = 41,800$  cu. ft. per hour or 6 air changes whichever is less.

6 air changes  $5,760 \times 6 = 34,560$  cu. ft.

Therefore the amount required under the regulations is 34,560 cu. ft. per hour; the amount of air entering the room was 6,640 cu. ft. per hour.

This room is, therefore, unsatisfactory.

Classroom No. 3:

Number of pupils 33.

Temperature of air inside the room  $69^{\circ}\text{F.}$

" " " outside " "  $40^{\circ}\text{F.}$

Number of air outlets 2 @ 1 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft.

" " " inlets 3 @ 1 ft. 6 ins. x 9 ins.

The height of the outlets above the inlets is 14 ft.

Size of classroom 24 ft. x 22 ft. = 528 sq. ft.

Height of classroom 22 ft.

Cubic capacity of the room ignoring the height above 12 ft.

for the purpose of ventilation calculations = 6,336 cu. ft.

Dry Kata Thermometer Readings:

1st reading - time in seconds cooling 86 seconds.

2nd " - " " " " 99 "

3rd " - " " " " 81 "

4th " - " " " " 81.5 "

The average time in cooling, ignoring the first reading was 87.1 seconds.

Kata factor  $477 \div 87.1 = 5.47$

Therefore the cooling power of the air was 5.47 and by means of the special chart was 5.5.

The cooling power of the air in winter should be not less than 6.

The estimate of the amount of air entering the room under the conditions existing at the time of inspection was as follows :-

$$V = 8.02 \sqrt{14 \frac{(69 - 40)}{460 + 40}} =$$

$$V = 8.02 \sqrt{14 \times \frac{29}{500}} =$$

$$V = 8.02 \sqrt{.812} =$$

$$V = 8.02 \times .9005 =$$

$$V = 7.209 \text{ ft. per second or } 25,950 \text{ ft. per hour.}$$

Volume of air entering the room per hour =

25,950 x 3 sq. ft. (2 outlets at 1 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft.) =  
77,850 cu. ft. per hour less 50% for friction =  
38,925 cu. ft. per hour.

The amount required by the regulations is as follows :-

6,336 cu. ft.  $\div$  34 = 186.3 cu. ft. per person.

Where the cubic space per person is 186, the amount of fresh air per person per hour shall be 1,100 cu. ft.

Then 1,100 x 34 = 37,400 cu. ft. per hour or 6 air changes whichever is the less.

6,336 x 6 = 38,016 cu. ft. per hour.

Therefore the amount required under the regulations is  
37,400 cu. ft. per hour.

## CONCLUSIONS.

### Classroom No. 1:

This room has a sufficient supply of fresh air to comply with the regulations. The cooling power of the air 6.5 was satisfactory.

The chart shows air movement within the room of only 14 ft. per minute, which should be at least 21 ft. per minute.

### Classroom No. 2:

According to the calculation the room is not supplied with sufficient fresh air to comply with the regulations. The Kata reading was 5.5 to 5.9; this should be at least 6. The air movement in the room was only 5 ft. per minute.

### Classroom No. 3:

The calculation shows there is a sufficient supply of fresh air to the room. The cooling power of the air was 5.5 which is below standard. The air movement within the room was 21 ft. per minute.

## GENERAL:

While the calculations prove sufficiency or otherwise to the rooms in question, discomfort by the occupants may be experienced due to the very high construction of the rooms, which has the effect of the warm air being contained in the upper portion of the room and a blanket of cold air in the lower portion.

The fitting of small injector fans in the windows would have the effect of driving fresh air in and across the rooms, and causing more air movement, or small portable electric fans could be provided in the classrooms. This would have the effect of causing air movement without introducing more cold air into the rooms.

The method used in the school provides a cheap solution to the problem of ventilation, but the operation is spasmodic and unreliable, depending on temperature difference and partly on wind. Thus, in hot still weather when ventilation is needed most, no appreciable air flow occurs. In freezing weather with high winds, the fresh air inlets cause draughts and will be found permanently closed.

Since these tests have been made, new ventilating cowls have been fitted to the classrooms concerned and, in my opinion, further tests should be taken or await further complaints from the staff. ""

The standard of hygiene at the school kitchens has been maintained at a high level, and routine inspections have been made.

-----  
F A C T O R I E S.  
-----

There are within the district 82 factories where a variety of trades and processes are carried on. The standard of cleanliness with regard to the sanitary accommodation is very good, and the ground work carried out two years ago, when it was found that quite a large number of factories had sanitary accommodation which contravened the Regulations due to defective slide bolts, lack of permanent ventilation and other minor defects, is now showing itself.

Most Factory Managers and Owners now contact this Department when enlarging or providing new sanitary accommodation for their factories.

# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

## Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	77	81	14	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	6	-	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	82	87	14	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :-			
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	8	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	11	9	2



Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

Sections 110 and 111.

	Nature of Work	
	Wearing Apparel - Making, etc.	Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof
Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (3)	21	-
Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	-	-
Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)	-	-
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	-	-
Notices served (7)	-	-
Prosecutions (8)	-	-

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three factories where offensive trades are carried out. Routine inspections of these factories have been made.

One factory deals with rabbit skins; the hair being removed, processed and shipped abroad for use in the hatting industry. On every occasion when a consignment is exported, the consignment must be accompanied with a Certificate as to its cleanliness.



## H O U S I N G.

The Department has completed the first two years of its ten year programme, and a start has been made on the construction of 48 new dwellings which will enable the Local Authority to re-house the occupants of unfit houses.

### SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED BY THE SERVICE OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES DURING 1957.

Roofs ...	26	Insufficient water supply	1
Chimney stacks, pots, etc.	10	Brickwork and pointing	
Damp walls ...	20	of walls ...	18
Windows, skylights, etc.	25	Floors ...	7
Walls (plaster)	13	Ceilings ...	7
Fireplaces, flues, etc.	9	Sinks and waste pipes	4
Doors and frames	6	Dustbins renewed	47
Rainwater conductors	59	Drains and closets etc.	63
Accumulation of refuse	6	Closet seats ...	8
		Yard surfaces ...	2

## S T A T I S T I C S.

### Number of new houses erected during the year :-

(i)	By the local authority	...	...	Nil
(ii)	By other local authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	7

### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	335
	(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	979
(2)		Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :-	
	(a)	Number found during year	9
	(b)	Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year	3
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	326

## 2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED :-

In Clearance Areas - (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act, 1936 ...	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 ...	6	9	3

Number

## 3. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED :-

(1) Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 10(1) and 11(2), Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953 ...	6	13	2
(2) Under Sections 3(1) and 3(2), Housing Act, 1949	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 ...	-	-	-

## 4. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :-

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority ...	53	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts ...	58	182
(b) Housing Act, 1936 ...	1	-
(3) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 ...	1	-

5. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954) :-

Position at end of year:

(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -

(a) Under Section 2

(b) Under Section 3

(c) Under Section 4

(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6

Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

6. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT :-

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year

Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)
-	-

7. HOUSING ACT, 1949 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, ETC. :-

ACTION DURING YEAR:

(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority

(b) Approved by local authority

(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry

(d) Finally approved by Ministry

(e) Work completed

(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above

Private bodies or individuals		Local authority	
No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
5	5	-	-
5	5	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
5	5	-	-
-	-	-	-

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The inspection and supervision of all premises where food was prepared, stored or sold was carried out, and 296 visits were made to 119 food premises.

A survey of all licensed premises in the area was made, with a view to ascertaining the general method of glass washing. There are eleven licensed premises in the district, and all were found to have a sufficient supply of clean water both hot and cold, and there was in each case a suitable sink and wash-bowl on the premises. The most important fact brought to light by this survey was the fact that all the licensees were using in their washing-up water a detergent. It would appear that the licensing trade have now accepted the use of detergents, despite their claim regarding its effect on the beer.

The standard of hygiene in all the licensed premises was good.

There are 119 food premises within the district, which are listed as follows :-

General Grocers and Provisions Dealers	...	35
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including wet fish, game, etc.)	...	17
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	2	
Meat Shops (Butchers, Purveyors of cooked and preserved meats)	...	15
Bakers and/or Confectioners	...	11
Fried Fish Shops	...	7
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	...	8
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack-bars and similar catering establishments		24

The following food premises, by type, are registered under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act, 1938 :-

Butchers	...	8
Grocers	...	12
Factory Canteens	...	2
Sweets and Confectionery		12
Ice Cream Storage Premises		1
Dairy Farms	...	1
Cafes	...	1

The following foodstuffs have been condemned during the year by the Department's Inspectors :-

	<u>Lbs.</u>
Tinned Meats, Fruits and Vegetables	305
Frozen Egg	84
Meat	124
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>513</u>



## FOOD SAMPLING.

---

The Lancashire County Council carried out their duties as the Food and Drugs Authority, and I am indebted to Dr. S.C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health for the details of samples taken within the district under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

A total of 62 samples were obtained during 1957. These consisted of 42 samples of milk (including 4 Channel Islands milk) and 20 others, comprising :-

1	Tapioca	1	Cheese
1	Laxative chewing gum	1	Syrup of figs with senna
1	Curry powder	2	Flour confectionery
1	Malt vinegar	1	Sweets
1	Gravy browning	1	Bismuth tablets
1	Glycerin	1	Mincemeat
1	Aspirin tablets	2	Olive oil
1	Mustard	1	Pickles
1	Cocoa	1	Fruit - canned

All the samples were submitted for analysis to the County Analyst, and he reported them to be genuine.



## ICE CREAM.

### REGISTRATION OF PREMISES.

Number of premises registered to 31st December, 1957 :-

(1) For the sale and manufacture of ice-cream	...	1
(2) For the sale only of ice-cream	...	27
(3) For storage and distribution for intention of sale		1

### SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM.

The following samples were procured under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1947-1952 :-

Ice Cream ... 6

The laboratory results on these samples were as under :-

	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>
Methylene Blue Reduction Test	5	1

## MILK SUPPLY.

### SAMPLING OF MILK.

Type of Milk Sampled	No. of Samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue		Animal Inoculation (Tuberculosis)		Turbidity
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.
(a) Pasteurised	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
(b) Tuberculin-Tested (Pasteurised)	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
(c) Tuberculin-Tested	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Sterilised	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>TOTAL:</u>	17	11	4	9	-	-	-	2

The County Milk Production Officer was informed of the four unsatisfactory samples of milk, to enable him to take any necessary action.

LICENSING FOR THE SALE OF DESIGNATED MILKS.

	In respect of		
	Pasteurised Milk	Sterilised Milk	Tuberculin- tested Milk
Dealers' Licences	12	36	11
Dealers' Supplementary Licences	8	8	15
<u>TOTAL:</u>	20	44	26

# SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Visits re :-

		<u>No. of Visits</u>
Shops Act	...	149
Rag Flock premises	...	2
Public conveniences	...	19
Housing Act and other miscellaneous housing matters	...	725
Water supply	...	6
Drainage, closets, etc.	...	442
Filthy and verminous premises	...	31
Dustbins	...	74
Accumulation of refuse, etc.	...	12
Refuse collection, salvage and refuse disposal	...	1,296
Rats and mice	...	86
Schools	...	32
Factories	...	87
Outworkers	...	21
Stables and Piggeries	...	6
Cases of notifiable disease	...	200
Food premises	...	232
Smoke abatement	...	242
Closet conversions	...	92
Workshops	...	8
Offensive trades	...	6

3,768

Interviews with owners, etc. ... 360

TOTAL: 4,128

Notices served, etc. :-

	Served		Complied with		
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory	
				By Owner	In Default
PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS	140	208	144	94	153
FACTORIES ACT	13	-	10	-	-
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT	15	5	8	5	-
	168	213	162	99	153







